

S. 1961, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to expand the number of acres authorized for inclusion in the conservation reserve.

S. 2018

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2018, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to revise the update factor used in making payments to PPS hospitals under the medicare program.

S. 2033

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2033, a bill to provide for negotiations for the creation of a trust fund to be administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the International Development Association to combat the AIDS epidemic.

S. 2071

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2071, a bill to benefit electricity consumers by promoting the reliability of the bulk-power system.

S. 2123

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2123, a bill to provide Outer Continental Shelf Impact assistance to State and local governments, to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978, and the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act) to establish a fund to meet the outdoor conservation and recreation needs of the American people, and for other purposes.

S. 2235

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2235, a bill to amend the Public Health Act to revise the performance standards and certification process for organ procurement organizations.

S. 2246

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2246, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue code of 1986 to clarify that certain small businesses are permitted to use the cash method of accounting even if they use merchandise or inventory.

S. 2254

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BRYAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2254, a bill to amend the elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, to reauthorize and make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2311

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ROBB), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), and the

Senator from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) were added as cosponsors of S. 2311, a bill to revise and extend the Ryan White CARE Act programs under title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, to improve access to health care and the quality of health care under such programs, and to provide for the development of increased capacity to provide health care and related support services to individuals and families with HIV disease, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. JEFFORDS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 2311, *supra*.

S. 2330

At the request of Mr. COVERDELL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2330, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communication services.

S. 2341

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2341, a bill to authorize appropriations for part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to achieve full funding for part B of that Act by 2010.

S. 2344

At the request of Mr. BROWNBAC, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2344, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat payments under the Conservation Reserve Program as rentals from real estate.

S. 2365

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2365, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 15 percent reduction in payment rates under the prospective payment system for home health services.

S. 2393

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2393, a bill to prohibit the use of racial and other discriminatory profiling in connection with searches and detentions of individuals by the United States Customs Service personnel, and for other purposes.

S. 2408

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. CAMPBELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2408, a bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to the Navajo Code Talkers in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 2409

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2409, a bill to provide for enhanced safety and environmental protection in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 44

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Tennessee

(Mr. FRIST), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 44, a joint resolution supporting the Day of Honor 2000 to honor and recognize the service of minority veterans in the United States Armed Forces during World War II.

S. RES. 247

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 247, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 104—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE ONGOING PROSECUTION OF 13 MEMBERS OF IRAN'S JEWISH COMMUNITY

Mr. SCHUMER. (for himself, Mr. BROWNBAC, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DODD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 104

Whereas on the eve of the Jewish holiday of Passover in 1999, 13 Jews, including community and religious leaders in the cities of Shiraz and Isfahan, were arrested by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran and accused of spying for the United States and Israel;

Whereas no evidence has been brought forth to substantiate these arrests, and no formal charges have been lodged after more than a year of consideration;

Whereas the Secretary of State has identified the case of the 13 Jews in Shiraz as "one of the barometers of U.S.-Iran relations";

Whereas countless nations have expressed their concern for these individuals and especially their human rights under the rule of law;

Whereas Iran must show signs of respecting human rights as a prerequisite for improving its relationship with the United States; and

Whereas President Khatami was elected on a platform of moderation and reform: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That it is the sense of the Congress that the Clinton Administration should—

(1) condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the arrest and continued prosecution of the 13 Iranian Jews;

(2) demand that these fabricated charges be dropped immediately and individuals released forthwith; and

(3) ensure that Iran's treatment of this case is a benchmark for determining the nature of current and future United States-Iran relations.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I rise on the eve of the trial of 13 Iranian Jews charged with spying on behalf of the United States and Israel to ask my colleagues to support a Concurrent

Resolution urging President Clinton to do everything possible to ensure that the accused men receive a fair and open trial. As it stands right now, the Revolutionary Court judge has made a mockery of any pretense that the men will receive a fair hearing. Ten of the 13 have, for nearly a year, been denied their legal right to choose their own lawyers, and have only recently been appointed lawyers by the judge in the case—just days before the trial was set to begin. Furthermore, the trial is scheduled to be closed to any outside observers or media.

These facts do not bode well for the accused. However, I believe that strong pressure from the United States will help convince the Iranian government that should these men experience anything less than a fair outcome in this preposterous case, Teheran would face serious consequences.

The 13 Iranian Jews, mostly community and religious leaders in the cities of Shiraz and Isfahan, were arrested one year ago by the Iranian authorities and accused of spying. No evidence has been brought forth to substantiate the arrests. Indeed, how could it be? Jews in Iran are prohibited from holding any positions that would grant them access to state secrets.

What I find most troubling is that the United States recently presented Iran with goodwill overtures, such as lifting restrictions on many Iranian imports and easing travel restrictions between our two countries, but we receive no assurances that these gestures would be reciprocated in any way. In fact, Iran has continued to display nothing but hostility and contempt for the United States and everything for which we stand. At a minimum, Iran must show signs of respecting human rights as a prerequisite for our improving relations with them. In fact, Secretary of State Albright has identified the case of the 13 Jews in Iran as "one of the barometers of United States-Iran relations." I urge the President to make perfectly clear to Iran that the stakes in this trial are exceedingly high, and need to be taken very seriously.

Now, much has been made of President Mohammad Khatami's popular reform movement, and there is significant optimism that a kinder, gentler Iran is slowly emerging for the darkness of a 20-year hardline clerical dictatorship. Indeed, Khatami has received a huge mandate from the people of Iran over the past four years. However, Iran must fully understand that normalized relations with the United States is only a pipedream if persecution such as that enacted upon the 13 Jews accused of spying goes unchallenged. If it does not, then what kind of reform movement are we really witnessing?

Colleagues, I strongly urge you to join me in co-sponsoring this Resolution to send a message to the President that he must use all his resources to convince President Khatami that a far-

cical trial leading to a pre-ordained outcome would send US-Iran relations back to ground zero.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 105—DESIGNATING APRIL 13, 2000, AS A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

Mr. ABRAHAM submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 105

Whereas 60 years ago, the Katyn Forest crime was committed, resulting in the death of 21,000 Polish military officers of all armed services, and justice and administration personnel;

Whereas, on the occasion of 60th anniversary of the Katyn crime, the Lower Chamber of the Polish Parliament (Sejm) will pay homage to all those murdered—the "best sons of the nation", those who had not given in to Soviet ideology and physical pressure, and remained loyal to the Republic of Poland and the values they were taught to uphold;

Whereas Congress joins the Sejm in condemning all forms of genocide, murder, deportation, and violation of human rights;

Whereas Congress joins the Sejm in its appreciation to all scholars, researchers, and writers, especially those under Soviet domination, who had the courage to tell the truth about the Katyn crime;

Whereas Congress acknowledges with gratitude the Sejm's recognition of the pioneering work of Congress and the House of Representatives for the establishment in 1951 of a Select Committee to conduct an investigation of the Katyn crime;

Whereas Congress is pleased to join the Sejm in thanking those citizens of Russia who, guided by their sense of honor and dignity, contributed to the disclosure of the basic Katyn crime and the confirming, related documents; and

Whereas Congress continues to recognize the importance of remembering the victims of communism as when it passed H.R. 3000 in 1993 calling for a Victims of Communism Memorial, and commends the work of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation in working toward this objective: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress joins the Polish Sejm in designating April 13, 2000, as a day of remembrance to the victims of the Katyn Massacre that occurred 60 years ago and urges citizens of the United States to join their Polish counterparts in learning about and understanding what happened in the Katyn Forest.

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to submit a concurrent resolution commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the Katyn Forest massacre. For too long, Mr. President, too much of the world has been silent concerning this horrible crime against humanity, committed by the forces of communism. Through this resolution we may join with the Polish people in reminding the world of the horrors suffered by that nation's people at the hands of Soviet forces.

Now that the forces of Soviet communism have been defeated, Mr. President, it is too easy to forget those whose suffering has never been properly recognized. And few suffered as did

the Poles. This proud nation, so often torn apart by opposing forces through the centuries, had once again achieved independence after World War I. The infamous Hitler/Stalin pact put an end to that independence, splitting the Polish nation in half, with each half being enslaved to a separate totalitarian dictatorship.

The horrors visited upon the Polish people by Hitler's Nazi regime are well known, they are rightly commemorated in monuments and declarations. But the victims of Soviet communism in Poland have not had their story told. For the sake of humanity and freedom around the globe, that story must be told. This resolution is a beginning to that process. It is a first step in telling the world the full, awful truth of what was done to real people in the name of an abstract, unreal vision of Soviet humanity.

Sixty years ago, 21,000 Polish military officers, justice and administration personnel were slaughtered in the Katyn Forest. Today the Lower House of the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, is paying homage to these murdered patriots. These "best sons of the nation," as the Sejm calls them, those who refused to give in to Soviet ideology and physical intimidation, remained loyal to the Republic of Poland, and to the values of freedom, faith and nation, to which that Republic was dedicated. They paid for their patriotism with their lives.

For too long, Mr. President, the awful story of this massacre has been kept from the light of day. As we pay tribute to the patriots slain in the Katyn Forest, it is only right that we pay tribute to the brave citizens of the then-Soviet Union who risked their own lives and freedom in helping disclose the events we mark today. We also should be grateful to those who, after the fall of Soviet communism, have obeyed their own sense of honor in contributing to the confirmation and documentation of this crime.

Now the full story of the Katyn Forest can be told. It is my hope that this story will be told throughout the United States, Europe and the rest of the world as a reminder of the inhumanities perpetrated by those enthralled to the ideology of communism. By telling this story, we can help open the hearts and minds of people everywhere to the dangers of armed ideologies. The U.S. Congress itself has recognized the importance of remembering the victims of communism. That is why, in 1993, we passed a Resolution calling for a Victims of Communism Memorial and commending the work of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation for its work toward that objective.

Mr. President, it is my hope that this resolution can serve to bring us closer to our brethren in Poland and to people around the world who love freedom. The price paid by the Polish people for their liberty is one for which all of us owe them a great debt of gratitude and